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NEW COLEOPTERA FROM CALIFORNIA.

By F. E. BLAISDELL, M. D.

Eleodes interrupta n. sp.—Length 16.6 mm.; width 7.1 mm. Body slightly inflated, convex; color black. *Head* little shorter than wide, rather more than half as wide as prothorax; finely and evenly punctate, somewhat coarser on epistoma; antennæ slender, reaching to base of pronotum, terminal three joints but slightly widened. *Prothorax* one-sixth wider than long, evenly convex, apex feebly sinuate in circular arc, angles obtuse; sides in anterior half moderately arcuate, in posterior half straight and moderately convergent to base, margin rather abruptly interrupted at middle for the distance of one millimetre; base slightly arcuate, angles quite broadly obtuse; disc very finely, evenly and sparsely punctate, alutaceous. *Elytra* at base perceptibly wider than contiguous base of prothorax, and about two and one-half times longer than the latter; widest at middle; sides evenly arcuate; humeri not prominent; disc smooth, shining, punctate, not sculptured in anterior half, posteriorly sulcate, ridges narrow, very convex, nearly angulate, alternately prominent, intervals twice as wide as ridges, outer longest, others gradually shortening towards suture, sutural sulci obsolete, punctures not impressed, moderately fine, nearly simple, not asperate at sides, arranged in rows, alternate rows coarser passing into the intervals, in the finer series the punctures more distant and less regularly placed, becoming mostly obsolete on ridges; apex declivous, tips everted. Legs moderately slender; anterior tibial spurs very unequal, middle equal, posterior subequal.

Hab.—San Diego.

This species has the general appearance of *gentilis*, but is unique in the character of its sculpturing.

Blapstinus Coronadensis n. sp.—Length, males 4.6–5.6 mm.; females 5–6.3 mm.; width ♂ 2–5 mm.; ♀ 2.8 mm. Form elongate oblong; color black, legs and antennæ rufo-piceous; surface polished; pubescence evenly distributed, conspicuous, rather long, recumbent, pale flavate. *Head* feebly transverse, moderately finely densely punctured; epistoma narrowly and deeply sinuate; eyes moderate, rounded; antennæ rather slender, moderately incrassate in last four joints. *Prothorax* moderately convex, about a third wider than long; apex feebly emarginate in circular arc, angles slightly acute; sides subparallel in posterior third and thence to apex rather strongly arcuate; base transverse, lateral sinuations feeble, angles right; disc moderately finely, densely and evenly punctured, basal impressions just perceptible. *Elytra* about two and a half times longer than prothorax, sides subparallel, very feebly arcuate to posterior third, then rather evenly and strongly to apex, which is rounded; base transverse, not perceptibly wider than contiguous base of prothorax; disc finely striate, striæ very feebly impressed, finely and regularly punctured, intervals just visibly convex, extremely finely punctured; scutellum bright. *Abdomen* finely and sparsely punctured; legs moderate, femora rather robust.

Male.—Anterior and middle tarsi dilated, but not as strongly as in *rufipes*. Eyes larger; abdomen feebly impressed in middle towards base; head shorter and more transverse.

Described from a male and female, supplemented by a series of one hundred specimens. A distinct species and readily distinguished from *rufipes* by having well-developed wings, which are about one-third longer than the elytra, the smooth and polished surface, denser pubescence, finer punctuation, nearly flat elytral intervals, darker legs and less dilated tarsi. The pubescence is very readily removed by slight friction, and cabinet specimens are generally quite denuded. The species is diurnal. Frequents garbage heaps during May and June.

I have carefully compared the above series with a large series of *rufipes* and found no intergrading of alar development. On the other hand, there was a wonderful constancy in the form and size of the rudimentary hind wings in the latter species, agreeing in details with the description given by Thos. L. Casey in his "Coleopterological Notices," p. 440.

Careful examination of a large series of *rufipes* demonstrates that the elytral intervals may be decidedly convex, and always more so than in *Coronadensis*. The former species is often quite pruinose when captured, and this I have never observed in the latter.

Ulus latus n. sp.—Length 7.1 mm.; width 3.7 mm.; elliptical, strongly convex, piceous, legs and antennæ concolorous; pubescence pale luteous, rather long, moderately slender, recumbent, and quite evenly distributed, but not densely so. *Head* moderately transverse and convex, rather coarsely and evenly, but not densely punctate; epistoma rather deeply sinuate; antennæ slender, joints nine, ten and eleven, subequal in width, last visibly longer than wide and narrowly rounded. *Prothorax* scarcely twice as wide as long; apex rather more than three-fourths as long as base, quite strongly emarginate in circular arc, angles slightly rounded; sides convergent, in basal third straight, very feebly arcuate in anterior two-thirds; base moderately arcuate at middle third, laterally slightly sinuate, angles right; frimbriæ moderately short and robust; disc convex, strongly so in basal third, feebly dished at lateral sinuations, rather coarsely and unevenly punctate, somewhat denser at sides, interspaces polished. *Elytra* strongly convex, widest in middle third; base nearly equal to contiguous prothorax; sides evenly arcuate, apex rounded; disc feebly striate, striæ not perceptibly impressed, closely, evenly and rather coarsely punctured, intervals equal, not convex, finely and quite sparsely punctate, surface feebly shining; scutellum narrow, triangular, impunctate, glabrous; pubescence confined to intervals, giving the elytra a decidedly striate appearance. *Abdomen* finely and rather densely punctate; apical segment slightly dished near tip. Legs long, faintly rufo-piceous, anterior femora decidedly robust.

Type a female. San Diego River.

This species differs from *crassus* in being strongly convex, with convergent sides of prothorax; from *fimbriatus* in the character of the pubescence.

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ENTOMOLOGIZING ON MOUNT WASHINGTON.—Part II.

By R. Ottolengui, M.D.S., New York.

At three miles we saw the last straggling *semidea*, and the trees became more like trees and less like bushes. Suddenly a little red butterfly crossed the road close to me. With Dr. Scudder's statement in my mind, I was so astonished to see a real live *montinus* that I stupidly stood still as it flew over the wall and disappeared far down among the crags. I was so disgusted with myself that I started to go in pursuit, but was stopped by Mr. Perkins, who showed me the folly of climbing over a dreadfully steep embankment in search of an insect that had passed from view. Half a mile further we could easily see below us the halfway house, toward which we were aiming. Just here the road makes a long detour in the shape of a horse-shoe. To save a

part of the walk we started to climb down and across. Along the rocks we found the curious mountain blue-berry bushes. They are scarcely taller than lichens, and the fruit is most temptingly exposed, being exclusively on the top of the plants. We plucked a handful, but they were not as sweet as those in the valley. Suddenly another *montinus* flitted by, and my first capture was made. Presently we dropped into the carriage road again, about two hundred yards above the half-way house. Between this point and about a similar distance beyond the house, by walking along the road itself, Mr. Perkins and I captured fifteen specimens in the course of half an hour. By this time it was ten o'clock and we started to return, having a long, hard four-mile walk ahead of us. One does not realize, till he tries it, how easy it is to get "out of breath" chasing an insect in this rarified air. But the pursuit of such a rarity as *montinus* makes one forgetful. We had gone about half a mile, in the next half hour, and taken five more specimens, when we were overtaken by a man driving a buck-board, and quickly engaged passage with him to the summit. The trip up was thus made very enjoyable as whenever we saw anything on wings it was easy to get out and go after it. Thus we took five more of *montinus* in the next fifteen minutes, after which we saw no more. I may pause for a few comments. Observe that we took twenty-five of *montinus* before eleven o'clock, an hour after which we usually make our best captures in the valley. I am confident that if we could have remained on the spot for the rest of the day we could have taken a hundred specimens, as we were fortunate to find them plentiful. This makes it worth while for any one designing to go there to note the date, which was August 6th. They feed on any of the mountain flowers, but nearly all of ours were taken on a variety of Golden-rod.

I made two other notable captures during the ascent. One a fairly large gray geometer, which I have not identified as yet, and the other a *Plusia*. This is either *octoscripta*, or something unknown to me. It is a brilliant black with gray markings, and a handsome specimen.

Reaching the summit we had dinner, and then went for some more of *semidea*. Hunting in the same place above described I soon found how to capture *Anarta Schoenherri*. I will endeavor to direct the reader. Whilst it is true that the rocks look all

alike, it will not be hard to select the largest patch of green seen about a hundred yards down the cliffs. Reaching here in pursuit of a single insect which I saw alight, I found *A. Schoenherri* feeding on the blossoms of various plants, and to my astonishment found no trouble in taking them with a bottle, obtaining about a dozen good specimens. Here also were *semidea*, which could be picked up in the grass with the fingers. Unfortunately, it was really too late in the season for *semidea*, and when the record of the two days was examined we found that we had only sixty good specimens between us, throwing away more than that number.

Though not a Coleopterist myself, I try to remember that others are when I am hunting, and capture anything that I see. Thus I took ten varieties of beetles among the rocks at the summit, which will be given to the first friend who applies for them. Two are handsome species of Longicorns. As a matter of curiosity I also captured and brought home to be labeled "Summit of Mount Washington" *Pieris rapæ*, *Colias philodice*, *Vanessa Milbertii*, *Argynnis atalantis*, *Grapta progne*, and *Drasteria erechtea*. I have also taken *Papilio turnus*.

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EGG AND LARVA OF TWO LITHOSIANS.

By HARRISON G. DYAR, Boston, Mass.

Crambidia pallida Packard.

1864.—Pack., Proc. Ent. Soc. Phil. iii, 99.

Egg.—Oblately spheroidal, slightly more flattened on the basal side than above, smooth, shining, pale pink, not obviously reticulated, though the surface is somewhat irregular; diameter 0.6 mm. The eggs are laid perfectly loose and separate so that they roll around in the box.

First larval stage.—Head round, smooth, shining, pale brownish; mouth and vertex brown; ocelli black; width about 0.25 mm. Body cylindrical, the warts not perceptible, but the hairs distinct, blackish; segmental incisures evident; feet normal. Color pale reddish, darker on the back.

The larva looks like a little *Arctian*, though the warts are not distinguishable. The hairs are simple, pointed at the tip, but swollen, or glandular at the base.

Hypoprepia miniata Kirby.

1837.—Kirby, Faun. Bor.-Am., pt. iv, p. 305.

1879.—Bethune, Can. Ent. xi, 154.

1889.—Hy. Edwards, Bull. 35, U. S. N. M., 55 (references as *fucosa*).

Egg.—Subspherical, much flattened on the basal side, coarsely and evidently reticulated even under the lens. Under a half inch objective it appears covered with broad, rounded reticulations, which leave between them large, shallow, roundedly hexagonal depressions. Color dark, shining, lead color, with a slight metallic green cast. Diameter 0.6 mm. Laid loose and separate.

First larval stage.—Head cordate, black, shining; width about .3 mm. Body deeply incised between the segments, cylindrical, feet normal; warts inconspicuous, hairs distinct, blackish. The body is orange color, with a dark band from near the head to back of the middle, showing by transparency, but later becoming an evident, geminate, brownish dorsal band. The warts are low and conical, concolorous, normal in arrangement, each bearing a single hair. The hairs are minutely spinulated.

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COLORADO CYNIPIDÆ.

C. P. GILLETTE, Fort Collins, Col.

All of the Cynipidous galls or gall-flies mentioned in this paper have been taken by the writer in the State of Colorado since the first of January, 1891. Quite a number of galls, apparently new, have been taken from scrub oaks (*Quercus undulata*), from which no flies have yet appeared. Of these I shall make no special mention until the flies can be obtained, as there is little use in describing the galls alone, and I do not think it right to name galls as if they were insects.

RHODITES.

Bicolor.—Galls moderately common in the foot-hills near Fort Collins and also taken at Manitou.

Fusiformans Ashm.—This is a very abundant gall on rose bushes in the foot-hills of the State from north to south.

Ignota O. S.—Galls taken in foot-hills near Fort Collins. Rather scarce.

Polita Ashm.—Galls found very common on rose bushes at Manitou, Col., on Sept. 10, 1892.

Radicum O. S.—A single gall was taken from the root of a rose in northwestern Colorado in August, 1891, but being immature, no flies issued from it.

Rosæfolii Ashm.—I found the galls of this species quite common at Manitou in September, 1892, and have taken a few specimens from rose leaves in the vicinity of Fort Collins.

Tuberculator Riley, MS.—Galls of what I suppose to be Riley's *tuberculator* I have found common at Fort Collins, Manitou and Dolores, during the past Summer.

ANTISTROPHUS.

Pisum Walsh.—Galls common on stems of *Lygodesmia juncea* in the vicinity of Fort Collins.

ANDRICUS.

But two species of this genus have been taken, both of which are new.

D. cellularius n. sp. Galls.—The galls are small, thin capsules, occurring singly in the buds of *Quercus undulata*. The bud scales cover the galls completely, and there is nothing to indicate their presence until the fly escapes, leaving a small round hole.

Gall-fly ♀.—Black, with reddish yellow feet, antennæ and jaws. Length 1.5 mm. *Head* black and shining, face coarsely striate between the eyes and mouth; vertex, occiput and genæ having a fine crackled appearance, ocelli rather inconspicuous, frontal ridge beneath antennæ broad and prominent, mandibles reddish yellow, except at the very tips, where they are black, palpi whitish; antennæ 13-jointed, reddish yellow in color and infuscate at tip; last joint as long as the two preceding together; slightly clavate. *Thorax* black and with crackled appearance like the head; parapsidal grooves sharply defined, scutellum bifoveate and coarsely rugose, pleuræ coarsely aciculate. *Abdomen* black and highly polished. The large second segment covers nearly the entire surface, fully seven-eighths of it. *Feet* reddish yellow, hind tibiæ and femora more or less infuscate in some specimens. *Wings* hyaline, slightly longer than the body; subcostal, radial and transverse nervures rather stout, the others very weak, the areolet only discernible in very favorable light.

Described from thirty female flies bred from galls taken at Trinidad, Col., May 14, 1892. The flies began emerging May 20th. No males were obtained.

A. frequens n. sp.

Galls.—The galls are dense corky enlargements of small limbs of *Quercus undulata*. They are irregular in size and shape, and

are covered with bark like the rest of the limb. Large galls seldom exceed two-thirds of an inch in diameter by two inches in length. All polythalamous; they are exceedingly abundant at Manitou, Col. Galls taken May 8th of this year began giving flies two days later.

Gall-fly ♀.—Black, with head, feet, portions of thorax, and basal portions of antennæ rufous. Length 1.75—2.5 mm. *Head* varying in color from a good cinnamon-brown to almost black, but with no black markings except the tips of the mandibles, the borders of the mouth and the compound eyes. Face coarsely punctured and with striæ radiating from the mouth. Antennæ 15-jointed, rufous at base, last six or seven joints black. *Thorax* somewhat darker than the head, varying from cinnamon-brown to almost jet-black. The surface is finely and densely wrinkled, the wrinkles running in a transverse direction; parapsides narrow, but distinct; the two parallel lines extending back from the prothorax not very distinct; scutellum bi-foveate, the foveæ rather small and very black, surface of scutellum wrinkled like the thorax; thorax and abdomen rather sparsely set with gray hairs, humeri wrinkled like the mesothorax, pleuræ very finely scratched; abdomen black, polished, somewhat rufous in rufous specimens. *Feet*, including coxæ, with the exception of the posterior tibiæ, rufous; the posterior tibiæ infuscate. In dark specimens the posterior femora and the middle tibiæ are somewhat infuscate. In the darkest specimens all of the feet are somewhat blackish. *Wings*, length in large specimens 3 mm., areolet medium in size, but faint on account of the very slight cubital nervure, radial area long and narrow, radial nerve not attaining the costa, the two transverse nervures quite heavy.

Described from thirty-one reared specimens, all females.

NEW SPECIES OF NEPTIS FROM AFRICA.

(Plate IX.)

By W. J. HOLLAND, Ph.D., Pittsburg, Pa.

I have recently been going over the collections of African Lepidoptera in my possession with a view to the preparation of a synonymic catalogue of those of the tropical West Coast. I have completed the revision of the species of *Neptis* found in the Ogove Valley, and make out no less than ten good species and one variety, which some authors would possibly reckon as a species. The species are the following: *nebrodes* Hew., *Biafra* Ward, *nemetes* Hew., *nicoteles* Hew., *nicobule* sp. nov,, *metanira* sp. nov., *mixophyes* sp. nov., *metella* Doubl.-Hew., *Agatha* Cram., *melicerta* Dru. To these add *N. Biafra* var. *continuata* var. nov. I herewith give descriptions of new forms, and the accompanying

reproduction of a photograph of the various species I trust will be of assistance to those who are engaged in the study of this somewhat difficult group.

N. Biafra Ward, var. **continuata** var. nov. ♂.—Agreeing with *Biafra* in all respects save in the form of the band of large white spots which traverse the anterior wing beyond the cell. In *Biafra* the three nearest the costa are long and linear and the two following are oval, divergent, and somewhat widely separated from the spots nearest the costa. In *continuata* the spots form a continuous uninterrupted band, in which all the spots, except the lower one, which is suboval, are subquadrate. The difference in the form and spacing of these spots imparts a widely different facies to this form. It is worthy of note that the transverse spots in the cell of the primaries of *Biafra* are not constant. In some specimens they are very faint, and in some altogether wanting.

N. nicobule sp. nov. ♂.—Allied to *N. nicoteles* Hew. The markings of the upperside of the anterior wings differ from those of *N. nicoteles* in the form and arrangement of the transverse white spots beyond the cell, which in *nicoteles* form a continuous band, and in *nicobule* a widely separated series of four spots, of which the one nearest the costa, and the one opposite the end of the cell are minute, while the two middle spots are large and oval. The marginal lines are interrupted below the apex, and near the middle of the outer margin by dark longitudinal shades. The spot of the transverse series situated upon the hind margin of the anterior wings in *nicoteles* is large and bifid; in *nicobule* it is simple, and consists merely of a small subtriangular patch of bluish white scales. Upon the underside of the primaries of *nicobule* the dark shading which interrupts the marginal is much more distinct than upon the upperside, and there are but three submarginal bands of white, while in *nicoteles* there are four. Expanse 43 mm.

N. metanira sp. nov. ♂.—Allied to *N. Biafra* Ward.—The wings are narrower and more produced than in *Biafra*, and the margins are not scalloped, but even. The transverse band of white spots beyond the cell upon the primaries is composed of six spots, the one on the costa minute, the three following large and fused together forming a transverse spot indented outwardly upon the nervules. This is followed by two divergent oval spots, of which the lower one is the smallest. The transverse median band upon the secondaries is relatively narrower than in *biafra*, and more deeply indented externally, and is clouded internally by pale fuscous. The submarginal lines are bright bluish. Upon the underside the primaries have four marginal lines, while in *Biafra* there are generally but three. Expanse 45 mm.

N. mixophyes sp. nov. ♂.—Belonging to the same group as *nicoteles* and *nicobule*, characterized by a long, uninterrupted, white longitudinal ray traversing the cell from the base to its extremity. In *mixophyes* this ray is acute at its extremity and not rounded as in the other species. The

transverse median series consists of six white spots arranged in a curve. The two spots nearest the costa are subovate and elongated, the next, opposite the end of the cell, is minute; the next two are large and collocated, the upper one subquadrate, and the lower one subovate. The sixth spot, which is located upon the inner margin, is triangular, and is bisected by the submedian nerve. There are three submarginal lines, the middle one being the most conspicuous. The posterior wings are traversed by a relatively broad median band of white spots indented outwardly upon the nervules. This is followed by a series of narrow fuscous spots, and these are succeeded by a band of darker markings. There are two submarginal series of very narrow white lines. The underside is marked as upon the upperside, but the submarginal white lines are widened enormously, covering the entire outer margin, and the intervening dark spaces are reduced to narrow lines. Expanse 32 mm.

This is one of the smallest species of the genus, and with the exception of *N. Goochi* Trim., from Natal, the smallest species hitherto described from the African continent.

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NEW SPECIES OF NOCTUIDÆ.

(Plate X.)

By JOHN B. SMITH, New Brunswick, N. J.

The following diagnoses of new species of Noctuidæ are merely preliminary to the fuller descriptions which have been prepared for the "Transactions" of the American Entomological Society. Not so much *pour prendre le temps*, as to furnish a text for the plate given herewith, and which is made from a photograph of the types to test the possibilities of this method of illustration. The figures are about one-fifth less than natural size.

Mamestra fuscolutea n. sp.; first row 3rd figure.—Dull, somewhat fuscous clay yellow, resembling *trifolii* in this respect. The s. t. line is rather prominent, whitish, with a feebly marked **W**, which is emphasized by the whitish streaks on veins 3 and 4, crossing the line. The irregular ordinary spots are distinctly white ringed. It is an ally of *trifolii* and *chartaria*, and has a vague resemblance to *Hadena devastatrix* from the series of sagittate spots preceding the s. t. line. Expanse 35—40 mm.; 1.40—1.60 inches.

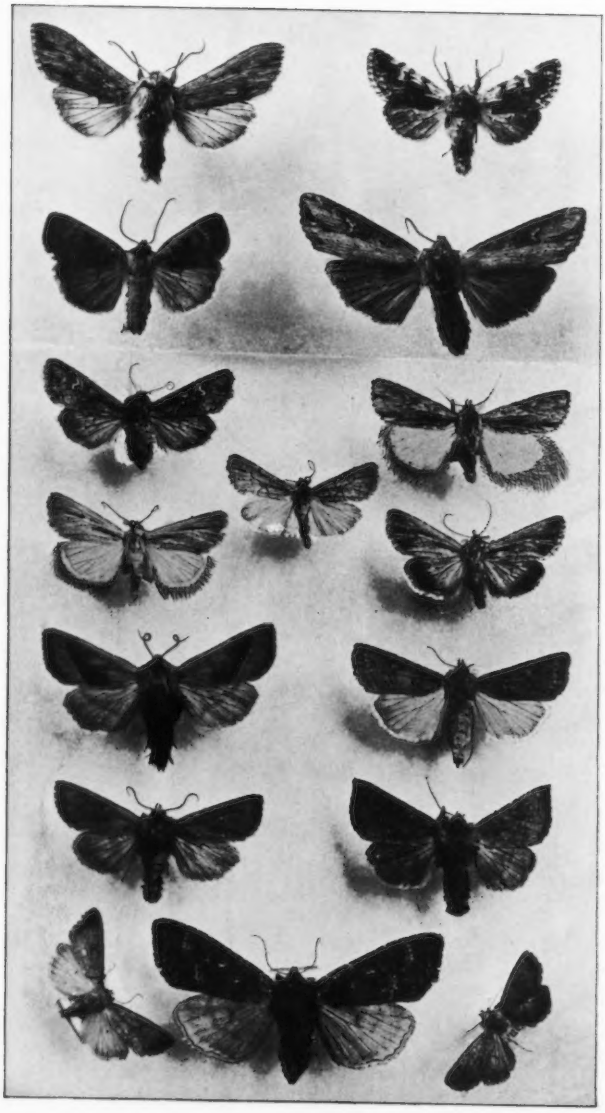
Hab.—Colorado, Bruce; two female specimens No. 284, 291.

Oncocnemis nigrocaput n. sp.; first row, 4th figure.—Head very deep brown or blackish, collar faintly pink at base, bounded by a narrow black transverse line. Color whitish, powdery, the veins blackish; a black basal dash, and a black streak from the orbicular to the outer margin, broken at the reniform in the male, continuous in the female; secondaries

EXPLANATION OF PLATE X, VOL. III.

By an accident, the plate accompanying my diagnoses of "New species of Noctuidæ" was made up differently than intended by me. I did not see proof, and though some of the changes necessitated were made, yet some of the references to the figures are erroneous. I realize that this error is in a measure due to my negligence in failing to number the figures. As they stand on the plate the species represented are:

Rancora strigata n. sp. — *Pleroma apposita* n. sp.
Noctua flavotincta n. sp. — *Calocampa Brucei* n. sp.
Mamestra fuscolutea n. sp. — *Acronycta* n. sp.
Homohadena figurata Harv.
Oncocnemis nigrocaput n. sp. — *Oncocnemis extranea* n. sp.
Hydræcia medialis n. sp. — *Carneades conjuncta* Sm.
Hydræcia senilis n. sp. — *Hydræcia unimoda* n. sp.
Peridroma nigra n. sp.
Caradrina meralis Morr. — *Carneades* n. sp.



AMERICAN NOCTUIDÆ (Smith).

white. Belongs to the group *atricollaris*, and resembles Mr. Grote's description of *griseicollis*, save that the latter has the transverse lines marked and no basal streak. Expands 1.30 inches; 32 mm.

Hab.—Colorado. Bruce, one ♂ (No. 296), one ♀ (No. 181).

Oncocnemis extranea n. sp.; second row, 4th figure.—Gray with a fuscous admixture; head dusky; collar with a black transverse line at base and near tip. Primaries with a black basal dash, to which the claviform is attached; a black streak in median cell; black interspaceal streaks through the darker terminal space; secondaries pale, with fuscous outer margin. Expands 1.25 inches; 31 mm.

Hab.—Colorado. Bruce, one ♂ (No. 180).

Belongs to group *atricollaris*, but resembles, somewhat, *coloradensis*, of the *Chandleri* group.

Homohadena figurata Haw.; center row, upper figure.—This species was unknown to me when I wrote my revision of *Homohadena*, and was then recorded from Nevada only. Mr. Bruce has now taken it in Colorado.

Acronycta n. sp.; second row, 3rd figure.—Specimens of this species are in several collections and have been sent me for determination. Dr. Riley has given it a mss. name, I believe, to be published in his intended monograph of the genus. The figure is presented here experimentally only and not for purposes of description.

Hydrœcia medialis n. sp.; first row, 6th figure.—Of the usual rusty yellowish, gray, red or brown, varying in shade, the median space distinctly darker. Male antennæ serrate and bristled; secondaries paler, more yellowish, with the median line of underside visible through. Expands 1.72—1.78 inches; 43—45 mm.

Hab.—Colorado. Bruce (No. 138).

Specimens of this species are in several collections. It is related to *immanis* and *obliqua*, differing most obviously in the contrasting median space.

Hydœcia senilis n. sp.; first row, fourth figure.—Pale yellowish red, scarcely rusty, the median lines darker, the ordinary spots more yellow; secondaries paler, more yellow, more or less black powdered. Male antennæ ciliated. Expands 1.50—1.52 inches; 37—38 mm.

Hab.—Colorado. Bruce (No. 26 ♂, 206 ♀).

The insect belongs to the *nictitans*, *juvenilis* series, intermediate in color and larger than either. It has a strong superficial resemblance to *Pachnobia pectinata*.

Hydrœcia unimoda n. sp.; second row, 4th figure.—Dull powdery luteous, with a slight admixture of red; all the lines marked, but scarcely contrasting; a yellow apical patch and a similar, less distinct blotch at

base of primaries; secondaries paler, powdery. Male antennæ ciliated. Expands 1.56 inches = 59 mm.

Hab.—Colorado. Bruce (No. 244) one ♂.

In wing form and type of maculation belongs to *rutila* series, with the prominent divided thoracic tuft of *nitela*.

Carneades conjuncta Smith; second row, 5th figure.—The species was described from New Mexico; the figured specimen is from Colorado. Bruce (No. 459).

Peridroma nigra n. sp.; middle row, lower figure.—The type of maculation is as in *occulta* and *astricta*, from which the new species differs by the powdery black fore wings, the markings picked out by whitish scales, and the white, black-powdered secondaries. Expands 2.12 inches; 53 mm.

Hab.—Colorado in September. Bruce (No. 462). A single female only.

Carneades n. sp.; second row, 7th figure.—This little species, belonging to the *messoria* group, though without doubt new, I prefer to leave unnamed, because it is defective and I have a single female only.

Caradrina meralis Morr.; first row, 7th figure.—A rather distinct little species which I have received from Mr. Bruce (Nos. 362, 440), and somewhat doubtfully labeled *meralis*.

Pleroma apposita n. sp.; second row, 1st figure.—Contrasting black and white, very different from *obliquata*, which is of a uniform ash-gray. The maculation is lost, except in the costal region, and the s. t. line only is marked by white scales the full distance. Expands 1.32 inches; 34 mm.

Hab.—Victoria, B. C. Mr. Neumoegen, one ♂ only.

Noctua flavotincta n. sp.; first row, 2nd figure.—Most nearly related to *oblata* Morr., but the collar is brown and the disc of thorax pale luteous gray in the new species, while in the described species the matter is reversed. The primaries a red-brown, the markings and costal region yellowish; claviform and cell between the ordinary spots black. Expands 1.32 inches; 34 mm.

Hab.—Victoria, B. C., collected by Mr. C. J. Weidt; two males, one of them with Mr. Neumoegen.

Calocampa brucei n. sp.; second row, 2nd figure.—Most nearly allied to some forms of *cineritia*, but differs in the paler, more ashen gray of the primaries, and most markedly by the pale thoracic disc, all other species having this much darker than the ground color of primaries. Expands 2 inches; 50 mm.

Hab.—Colorado. Bruce, ♂ and ♀.

I take pleasure in naming this fine species after its discoverer.

Rancora strigata n. gen. et sp.; first row, 1st figure.—An ally of *Cucullia*, differing from it in the heavier thorax, shorter body, improminent hood to collar, serrate antennæ of male and broader, less lanceolate wings. The color is ashen gray, the transverse markings are obsolete and the longitudinal dashes are obvious outwardly. Expands 1.75 inches; 44 mm.

Hab.—Victoria, B. C., one ♀; Mr. Neumoegen.

It is possible that *Cucullia serraticornis* may be congeric, but this species is larger, more robust, the wings broader, less lanceolate.

———o———

Notes on Bruchus alboscutellatus, Miarus hispidulus, Cœliodes acephalus, and a new Thiobius.

By JOHN HAMILTON, M. D., Allegheny, Pa.

Bruchus alboscutellatus Horn, breeds abundantly in the seed capsules of seed-box, Bastard Loosestrife, *Ludwigia alternifolia*, a perennial plant of the Onagraceæ family, which grows in wet places. The ripe capsule is coriaceous, with four-winged angles, perforated at the top, divided internally into four cells each containing a hundred or more seeds, and is about the size of a pea. Each cell usually contains a *Bruchus* in some stage, and if the larva eats the seeds the diminution in their number is not very great. As the dead plant stands rigid and its capsules indehiscent till Summer, and not eaten by birds or animals, it is quite probable the beetles remain in them all Winter, or even till the time the plant is in bloom. At this time, October 20th, the capsules contain larvæ, pupæ and beetles in about equal numbers.

This is a wide departure from the food-habits of any of the North American species of *Bruchus* on record,—*rufimanus*, *pisorum*, *chinensis*, *4-maculatus*, *desertorum*, *obscurus*, *obsoletus*, *Schrankiæ* and *aureolus*, are known to inhabit the seeds of leguminous plants. *Pruninus* occurs on the Ironwood of Arizona (family unknown to me), but whether it breeds in the fruit is not stated. It is quite likely other species of *Bruchus* may inhabit the seed vessels or succulent parts of other plants, especially of such as have persistent capsules or pods.

The dents on the hind femur of this species are usually three, a large basal, small median and moderate apical, well separated; sometimes the apical is absent, occasionally the apical and median; and sometimes the femur on one side will have the normal

number, while the other will have only one or two, in which case the basal one is larger than usual.

Miarus hispidulus Lec.—Since Mr. Blanchard's statement, made two or three years ago, that this insect bred in the seed-pods of *Lobelia inflata*, no opportunity to examine this plant has been lost, but the results have been negative. However, on the 1st and on the 15th of October I found *L. syphilitica* (blue cardinal flower), a rank plant growing in wet places, the seed capsules or pods of which contained the larvæ, pupæ and beetles in great abundance. This species of *Lobelia* flowers in a progressively elongating raceme, each flower being in the axil of a leafy tract; flowering begins in July at the base of the raceme, advancing upwards till the plant is killed by frost, which here is sometimes late in October. Thus it happens that on the same raceme there may be at one time blossoms, green, ripe, and dehisced capsules. Whether the first capsules contained beetles cannot be asserted from knowledge, but this is probable, and that some of these are the parents of the larvæ and pupæ in the later developed pods is quite likely. The beetles seem to leave the pods for hibernation, or at least all which were in those kept in my office for observation did so through a round hole cut near the base, though in the field nothing of this was seen.

Cœliodes acephalus Say.—As is known, this species occurs in abundance during July on the evening primrose, *Oenothera biennis*, but no record of its breeding in the seed-pods has been observed. I discovered a female employed in the act of oviposition about the middle of July. A puncture had apparently been made by the beak, and the beetle turning round inserted an egg in the puncture which I obtained. No larvæ, pupæ, nor beetles were found in the capsules October 1st, from which it would appear pupation occurs in the earth. Was this oviposition accidental?

Thinobius sp.—Lovers of small things may be interested in knowing that an undescribed species of this genus may be found early in October in old leaves about decaying mushrooms. It has yellow antennæ and legs, and seems to differ from *T. flavicornis* Lec. by its smaller size, thorax rounded at base and the evident lustre of the thorax and elytra. The first joint of the antennæ is stout and long, the second as thick, but about one-third the length, the third is attenuate at base and longer than the

apical width; the outer ones gradually enlarge, becoming transverse, and are setose with long stiff hairs. It is a graceful little thing, not over .02 inch. long, resembling much an *Aleocharid*, but the antennæ are not inserted on the front and are very conspicuous. I put more than a dozen into a collecting-bottle with other things, and only succeeded in getting two out of it,—a warning that the collector should always have something at hand for special things.

———o———

EREBIA SOFIA Streck.

By Dr. HERMAN STRECKER, Reading, Pa.

Having examined an example in Dr. Skinner's collection of the *Erebia* described in "Can. Ent." vol. xiii, p. 31, 1891, by Mr. W. H. Edwards as a new species under the name of *Erebia Ethela*, I find it to be identical with the above *E. sofia* described by myself in "Bull. Brook. Ent. Soc." p. 35, 1881; the type came from west coast of Hudson Bay, high up, was sent with large numbers of other Lepidoptera from the Episcopal Mission to Mr. W. Jeffcken by Archdeacon Kirtby, who sojourned in those inhospitable regions for over twenty years.

Mr. Edwards' types were, as he states, taken by Prof. Ed. T. Owen in the Yellowstone Park, Montana. It is not, however, as its author states "allied to *Erebia epipsodea*," but is exceedingly close to *E. Kefersteinii* Ev., a Siberian species.

The representation of the genus *Erebia* in our fauna is very meagre; all are, of course, confined to the Alpine and Arctic regions of the continent, the following are all so far known:

Disa Thub.—That *Rossi* Curt. and *fasciata* Butl. are but varieties of this species there seems to me to be but little doubt. I have received *fasciata* from Hudson Bay above Fort Churchill, also a single example through the goodness of Mr. Fletcher from Nepigon; this differs from the Polar examples, but not to a degree that would warrant specific separation.

Discoidalis Kby.—A beautiful and conspicuous species occurring from the Polar regions downwards in various parts of British America; also in East Siberia.

Epipsodea Butl.—A species peculiar to the Rocky Mountains of Colorado, etc.

Tyndarus Esp.—Found in the Rocky Mountains, and in the Alpine regions of various parts of Europe.

Magdalena Streck.—An almost unicolorous blackish species whose nearest ally would be the old world species *alecto* Hüb.

Haydenii W. H. Edw.—With this I am unacquainted.

Vesagus Dbldy.-Hew. is not an *Erebia*, nor even a North American insect, but is a South American species belonging to the genus *Lymanopoda*.

———o———

COLLECTING IN THE FAR NORTH.—Part I.

II. THE STIKINE RIVER.

By H. F. WICKHAM, Iowa City, Iowa.

The Stikine River is one of the largest of the streams flowing into the Pacific through our Alaskan territory. It is of sufficient size to permit of navigation by steamers of three and one-half to four feet draught, and with powerful engines, from the mouth to Glenora, and occasionally to Telegraph Creek, twelve miles further on, a total distance of about 138 miles. A little above this point is the "Great Cañon," where the current is too swift and the water too rough for the passage even of canoes in the skillful hands of native Indians.*

Leaving Fort Wrangel at high tide, early on the morning of the 11th of July, we were soon over the bar which stretches across the mouth of the river; just here the current is not very swift, but on ascending a little distance it becomes apparent that the engines are being worked to nearly their full capacity in order to make any headway. At our first stop, made for the purpose of taking wood aboard, I got out and tried to find some insects, but with the exception of a few *Bembidium quadrifoveolatum*, taken from beneath the bottom logs in the wood-pile, nothing of the sort was visible—always leaving out of account the mosquitoes, midges and Tabanidæ, which, on the contrary, were seldom absent. The undergrowth here was too thick to penetrate without an axe, and, even had there been time to cut a patch through the bushes, the fallen timber presented an almost impassable

* See Annual Report of the Geological and Nat. Hist. Survey of Canada, new series, Vol. III, Part I, 1888. The reader is referred to Report B,—"On an exploration in the Yukon District, N. W. T. and adjacent northern portion of British Columbia" by George M. Dawson, D.S., F.G.S., for further information regarding geography and history. The writer acknowledges his indebtedness to this Report in determining distances traveled.

barrier to progress. That afternoon we passed the international boundary and left Alaska for British Columbia.

The freshet here had overflowed most of the bottom lands and the insects were crowded up into the few dry places left, and therefore easily taken, as I found on making a search among the dead leaves and rubbish among the cottonwood trees. A fine example of *Cychrus angusticollis* Fisch. occurred here, the farthest from the coast that I have ever seen it—perhaps another proof of Dr. Dawson's theory that this cañon marks nearly the head of the old salt water inlet that has been silted up, as this *Cychrus* has always been considered as strictly a coast species. A black variety of *C. marginatus* was also found, with *Elaphrus pallipes*, *Nebria metallica*, *Bembidium quadrifoveolatum* and *Platynus piceolus*. Of *Pterostichus* the most common species was *riparius*, but in comparing with it a few *vitreus* and *luczotii* were taken. Nearly all these were found under sticks and leaves in little hollows, and besides the Carabidæ mentioned I got a few other nice things—an *Anistoma*, probably *lateritia*, two or three *Agathidium revolveus*, *Tachinus nigricornis* in numbers, and rarely an *Ægialia cylindrica* or *rufescens*. On a sand bank a few specimens of *Cicindela Oregona* were flying about and were added to my captures; dead wood and fungi yielded some good things, as, for example, *Colitys scabra*, *Tharops ruficornis* and *Phellopsis obcordata;* while occasionally something nice would be found flying about the camp, as in the case of *Elater Behrensii*, *Corymbites angularis*, *Leptalia macilenta* and *Cephaloon lepturides*, *Creophilus villosus* was attracted by the smell of meat, so was *Silpha lapponica*, the latter species going by the name of "Salmon-bug" up there, and is said to do a great deal of damage to fish put out for curing by the natives.

———o———

A NEW ARCTIA.

By Annie Trumbull Slosson, New York, N. Y.

Arctia minea n. sp.

This moth, from its general form and style of ornamentation, seems closely allied to *arge*. But it is a much larger, more robust insect, and in its coloring quite distinct.

Thorax, abdomen, markings of primaries and entire surface of secondaries, a vivid, a peculiar shade of yellowish red. Background of prima-

ries black, markings broad and distinct; costal and inner margins broadly red. The zigzag lines of outer margin, which, in *figurata*, with its forms of *celia*, *phyllira*, etc., make a *W* or *B*, take in this species the *X*-like shape so noticeable in *argc* and *dione*. The veins are marked with red, and there is one broad, heavy band of the same vivid color running from base to outer margin, curving in its course, and touching anal angle; secondaries an even tint of yellow-red, with large, black, irregular maculations. Underneath, the costa is marked with fiery orange decoration as on upper side, but in deeper, brighter color. Abdomen with dorsal and lateral rows of black spots.

The characteristic markings of this genus are in some respects so similar in the different species that it is exceedingly difficult to make a description distinctive, and I know I have failed here. But this insect is so striking and peculiar, its fiery tones differ so markedly from the pallid tints of its nearest ally, while its decoration and general habitus are so unlike other groups in the genus that I cannot doubt its right to a specific name.

Described from one male and two females taken at light in Franconia, N. H., in 1889, 1890 and 1892.

———o———

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW COSSID FROM TEXAS.

By B. NEUMOEGEN, New York.

AON nov. gen.

Head small, eyes large, palpi prominent, prothorax and thorax slender, tufted. Antennæ simply pectinated, slightly tapering off near tip. Primaries, costa straight, apices sharp and pointed; anterior margin well rounded, especially at angle. Inner margin straight. Wings about two and a half times longer than broad. Secondaries, costa straight, margins well rounded, tuft along anal margin. Wings about as broad as long. Body very long and slender, sparsely covered with hair, but with a pronounced anal tuft. Legs slender and pilose; tibiæ free from hair, with minimal claws; venation much the same as in *Hypopta* Hüb.

Aon noctuiformis nov. spec.—Antennæ and palpi brown; eyes black. Head and prothorax yellowish brown, encircled by a black line. Thorax gray, with yellow dust along centre. Body gray, with blackish anal tuft. Above: Primaries light gray, strewn with black granules. A prominent black discal and two black basal spots; costa blackish, with small gray dots. A transverse series of small, irregular black blotches from near apex to median space. Light green tints along anterior margin from subcostal to median veins; a blackish hue transversing basal part of inter-

cellular and median areas. Fringes dark gray, with black accentuation at veins; a dark shade along interior margin. Secondaries uniformly grayish white with black marginal tints as far as anal angle; a faint dark gray discal dot. Below: Primaries dark gray with whitish shades from basal area to anterior margin; black tints from base along costa; discal dot not as prominent as above. Secondaries grayish white, powdered with black along costa; prominent black discal dots. Legs covered with light gray hair; tibiæ black, with white spots at joints. Abdomen light gray, with a sparse covering of hair. Expanse of wings 29 mm. Length of body 10 mm.

Hab.—Nueces River, S. W. Texas. Types, two males; coll. B. Neumoegen.

Female unknown so far.

A very interesting and rare Cossid, the smallest of our fauna. It comes close to *Hypopta* Hüb., but is a smaller, more slenderly-built insect with primaries as well drawn out as in *Holcocerus* Staud. It resembles, superficially, a noctuid.

"Mr. ALBARDA'S COLLECTION OF PALÆARCTIC NEUROPTERA.—It was with great regret I heard some time since from my valued friend and correspondent, Mr. H. Albarda, of Leeuwarden, that failing eyesight had caused him to abandon Entomology. His rich and representative collection of Palæarctic Neuroptera was offered by him to the Leyden Museum on condition that it be kept separate and not incorporated in the general collection, and the offer has been eagerly accepted by the authorities. At the same time the Dutch Entomological Society received the donation of such books and pamphlets from his library as the Society did not already possess.—R. McLachlan, Lewisham, London: October, 1892" (Ent. Mo. Mag. November, 1892, p. 290). Mr. Albarda recently published an excellent paper on the family Rhaphididæ, in the "Tijdschrift voor Entomologie," noticed in the Literature Dep't of the NEWS for November.

STRENGTH OF THE ANT.—As I was recently walking along a rough brick pavement, I noticed a small ant dragging the dead body of a large house-fly across the walk. During the few minutes that I was watching, it pulled the fly two or three feet to the edge of the pavement and then up a bank of rough earth, which had an inclination of at least fifteen degrees, for a distance of six or more inches, when I caught the ant with its burden in an envelope and took them to the laboratory to measure and weigh them. The outside measures of the ant were 1 x 4 millimeters, and its weight was 1.4 milligrams; that of the fly 4.5 x 12 millimeters, and its weight 36.3 milligrams (these weighings were made upon a fine analytical balance). So we note that the ant was dragging up a steep hill a body of over twenty-five times its own weight, and apparently not specially fatigued thereby.—F. P. DUNNINGTON, in "Popular Science News."

ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS.

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PHILADELPHIA, PA., DECEMBER, 1892.

YOUR PHOTOGRAPH WANTED.—The library of the American Entomological Society has two photograph albums which contain the pictures of many noted living entomologists and many long since passed away. The collection was commenced years ago, when the Society was founded, and it is desired that it be continued. It is very interesting to know how some of the older writers looked, and we often picture their countenances in our minds, and when we see their likenesses we often find that our mental pictures were very poor photographs. It is also of interest to know how our contemporaries appear; those with whom we correspond and exchange, and the writers and subscribers to this journal as well as all entomologists at home and abroad. This is all preliminary to asking you to donate your photograph to go in the library of the Society, where it will be preserved for all time. We want the photos of all entomologists irrespective of what they have written or accomplished in the study; all that is necessary is that they be interested in Entomology. Any kind of a photograph will answer, either card or cabinet size, but we prefer the latter. Your picture, if you send it, will be associated with those of such scientists as Linné, Say, Osten Sacken, LeConte, Harris, Walsingham, Walsh, Baird, Poey, Ridings, Gundlach, Kirtland, Robinson, Clemens, Fitch, Loew, F. Smith, Putnam, Westwood, F. Walker, Stainton, Sumichrast, Newman, Agassiz, Haldeman, Provancher and very many others. Address: American Entomological Society, Logan Square, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—Those who wish to continue their subscriptions to ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS for the coming year, will please indicate their desire to the Treasurer **before** January 1st next. **No change in price.** We trust that **all** will want to renew, and thus show their appreciation of the gratuitous work of those conducting the publication.

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY.

Edited by Prof. JOHN B. SMITH, Sc. D., New Brunswick, N. J.

Elaphidion Injury.—One of the striking features noticeable now in riding through the State of New Jersey is the unusual amount of *Elaphidion* injury on oaks. In some localities every tree has several dead or dying twigs, and the ground beneath is strewn with small branches broken off by recent high winds. Some of these twigs contain two, or even three larvæ at short intervals, while there is only one girdling. This seems to indicate that not all the larvæ have the girdling habit. I have bred the species from young oak stems, where no attempt at girdling was ever made. As the species of *Elaphidion* sometimes attack orchard trees, it behooves the agriculturist to collect and burn all fallen oak twigs and branches, during the Winter, where the oaks are near the orchards. All shade and ornamental trees should be so protected at any rate, even when there is no threatened orchard near.

The "Angoumois Grain Moth," of which mention was made last month in comment on Dr. Doran's Bulletin, promises to be more injurious than ever before, during the present season. I have received letters from several parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania complaining of injury to corn as well as wheat, and most of the letters speak of the large number of "millers" now flying. Wherever this is the case, wheat should be threshed immediately, and either at once disposed of or bulked in tight bins and covered with sacking or some more closely woven substance. Infested corn-cribs are difficult to deal with. If the crib is tight, the carbon disulphide remedy can be used; if it is open work, it is probable that there will be no further breeding of the insects in it this season. The frosty nights will check development, and injury will not increase. As a precaution, cribs containing old corn which is infested, should be cleaned and fumigated with sulphur to destroy lurking moths, before the new corn is stored in it.

Oviposition of Crickets.—Among the insects most common on cranberry bogs about picking time, are the crickets, and they are charged by the growers with eating berries, and thus doing considerable injury. The question of just where they oviposit becomes an important one, when we consider the possibility of keeping the insects off the bog, and I sent two of my students, October 13th, to make observations. They were very successful, brought back a quantity of eggs, and the following account is from the report made by Mr. R. S. Lull.

They seemed to prefer dry, sandy ground, and were found in great numbers on the tops of the dams crossing the bogs. But one or two were noticed on peaty ground, and on digging there, could find no trace of eggs so abundant in the sand. Most of the specimens were females, but occasionally a male would be seen, burrowing like the rest, or with his

head hidden in the little cavity he had made, he would sing away, possibly to cheer his mate. The females were very busy burrowing, throwing out the sand with considerable force with their strong fore legs; sometimes they dug singly, but often two or three together, preferring some sort of shelter as of a small tuft of grass. Others were busy egg laying, with the long ovipositor thrust deep into the sand, sometimes nowhere near a burrow. Occasionally it seemed as though a burrow had been made, the eggs deposited, and the little cavity filled up again, as in several places where eggs were found, the ground had that loose, freshly-dug appearance.

Carefully scraping away the soil disclosed the eggs, quite near the surface, sometimes only three or four lying together, again a dozen or more. No trace of cell or egg-case was found, although the eggs adhered together more or less. In some of the burrows and on the surface a larva was found, evidently of some predacious beetle, which fed upon the eggs. From the fact that the crickets only oviposit in dry soil, it is suggested that wetting down the bogs, and if possible the dams as well, about the middle of October, might prevent breeding there.

The larva brought in is Carabid, but I have not attempted to fix the genus.

The Horn Fly Again.—In the "Industrialist," for October 8th, Prof. E. A. Popenoe records the appearance of this insect in Kansas during the present year. The rapidity with which it has spread is simply marvelous. First noticed in 1886, it has in six years overrun almost one-half of our territory, extending north and south from Florida to Quebec, and west to Kansas. The conclusion that the railroad lines have been largely instrumental in spreading the insect would be almost irresistable were it not that the shipment of cattle moves rather from west to east. Unlike *Stomoxys calcitrans* this species does not seem to bother horses.

The Strawberry Weevil.—In Bulletin No. xviii, of the Delaware College Experiment Station, Mr. M. H. Beckwith gives us an account of injury done by *Anthonomus musculus* to strawberries in Kent County, Delaware. He has found the larvæ in the injured buds and has bred the beetle June 10th. These beetles mated; but refused to oviposit on potted strawberry plants. They have been found in the field as late as September, and Mr. Beckwith suggests that there are probably two, and possibly three broods during the season, but he is unable to give us any information as to another food-plant, or the method of hibernation. Collectors of Coleoptera have taken this species at almost all times during the season, but I am not aware that any food-plants have been recorded. It is one of those interesting forms that without apparent reason increases surprisingly for one or two years, does a great amount of injury and then drops back into obscurity for a longer or shorter time. Our successors in the next century will undoubtedly look back with wonder at the ignorance and stupidity of the students of the present day who failed to see the (to them) perfectly clear relation between the effect and the cause, but it is as undoubtedly true that no reasonable explanation of the fact has been ad-

vanced. Mr. Beckwith has made no experiments, but recommends kerosene emulsion and hellebore, expressly discountenancing the use of the arsenites on the score of danger to the consumer. This makes possible an interesting comparison with Bulletin 18 of the Iowa Station noted in our last number, in which a free use of the arsenites even upon well grown fruit is advocated. Personally, I fail to see any danger in their application while in bud or in blossom, and it is at this time that the applications against the "weevil" must be made. I very much doubt the efficiency of the hellebore mixture. One ounce to three gallons of water may do for currant worms, or the saw-fly larvæ generally, but it will not be found effective for much besides. The snout beetles are usually difficult to kill at best, and where the feeding is done by puncturing the bud and eating the undeveloped petals anything short of the arsenites is practically useless, and I would not expect too much of even these. The kerosene suggestion is, in my opinion, the one most likely to be useful.

Notes and News.

ENTOMOLOGICAL GLEANINGS FROM ALL QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE.

[The Conductors of ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS solicit, and will thankfully receive items of news, likely to interest its readers, from any source. The author's name will be given in each case for the information of cataloguers and bibliographers.]

To Contributors.—All contributions will be considered and passed upon at our earliest convenience, and as far as may be, will be published according to date of reception. ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS has reached a circulation, both in numbers and circumference, as to make it necessary to put "copy" into the hands of the printer, for each number, three weeks before date of issue. This should be remembered in sending special or important matter for certain issue. Owing to low subscription rate, "extras" will be charged for, and when they are wanted, it should be so stated on the MS. along with the number desired. The receipt of all papers will be acknowledged.—ED.

THE newspaper clipping referring to donation of the Angus collection to American Museum of Natural History of New York, which appeared on page 97, vol. iii, of ENT. NEWS, was not written by me, as I furnished only the last sentence concerning Catocalæ.—Dr. R. E. KUNZE.

LIEUT. R. E. PEARY, the Arctic explorer, saw bumble-bees at north latitude 81° 37′ in Greenland, and stated that blue-bottle flies were as common that far north as they are in Philadelphia around a butcher-shop. The latitude mentioned is within about 580 miles of the North Pole.

NOTE ON TACHYTES.—In connection with the recent monograph of the North American species of *Tachytes* by Mr. Fox, in Transactions Entomological Society xix, I want to say that I have confirmed Mr. Cresson's suspicion that *T. elongatus* Cr. might be the male of *T. distinctus* Sm. by taking them in copula. In Illinois I have also taken *T. validus* (common), *T. aurulentus*, *T. sericatus* and *T. obscurus*.—CHAS. ROBERTSON, Carlinville, Ill.

VENTURESOME INSECTS.—Mr. Webster's note in the NEWS for November, p. 232, on the behavior of *Pyrameis atalanta*, recalls the fact that I made the same observation at Wallingford, Delaware County, Pa., in 1881 and 1882. Late in sunny Summer afternoons, about 5.30 o'clock, or even later, one or sometimes more individuals of *P. atalanta* appeared day after day, at nearly the same spot in an orchard lawn. Sometimes they alighted upon persons, more often upon the trees or the ground. I have noticed the same phenomena in this species in later years, but cannot now specify the times and places. Among dragonflies, the only similar occurrence that I can now recall, is that of some males of *Plathemis trimaculata* repeatedly alighting upon my gray flannel shirt, late one afternoon, while I was watching them in a clearing in the woods at Folsom, Pa. The bluish white color of their abdomens at first suggested that their alighting upon my shirt was an instance of protective resemblance, but I doubt that such was the case.—PHILIP P. CALVERT.

TO DR. ROBERT H. LAMBORN, the public is indebted for an effort made a few years since toward discovering a method for exterminating mosquitoes. Although many months of research and experiment resulted in no apparent abatement of the nuisance, still it is not improbable that the future may bring to the notice of entomologists some predatory insect which may be utilized as a mosquito annihilator. The higher development of useful domestic insects has long been the study of agriculturists, and has been as important a factor in economics as the limitless effort to resist the noxious parasite.

Among the many insects indispensable to man are the cochineal bug, the silk worm and the honey bee; to the latter Dr. Lamborn's attention has recently turned, doubtless with a view to bringing about the advent of the much-talked-of "Coming Bee."

Although apiculture is the oldest economic pursuit, it is only within the last century that much scientific thought has been directed to the perfection of the stock. Much has been accomplished in the line of developing a gentler bee, but at the expense of other qualities. To evolve an ideal bee some points must be considered which have hitherto been overlooked. A combination of desirable points of various races and an elimination of objections must require much patience, time and money.

CARRIE B. AARON.

A CHANGE IN THE NAME OF A RECENTLY-DESCRIBED SPECIES OF ORCHELIMUM.—Recently, while examining a small collection of New Jersey Orthoptera which had been sent to me by Prof. John B. Smith, of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, for determination, a pair of small *Orchelimum* were encountered which agree in every respect with Harris' description and figure of *Orchelimum gracilis* as given in "Insects Injurious to Vegetation," edition of 1863, p. 163, fig. 78. By referring to "Materials for a Monograph of the Orthoptera of N. America" by Samuel H. Scudder, it will be seen that on page 451 this insect of Harris' is made a synonym of De Geer's *Locusta fasciata*, which is the

Xiphidium fasciatum of Serville and later writers. It is quite possible that Mr. Scudder did not have typical specimens of the insect in question at hand when he was working over the material upon which he based his decision of the synonymy of names. At any rate the two insects are quite distinct, as the specimens before me very plainly indicate, and therefore Harris' name should be restored to the insect which originally bore it.

In this connection it might be well for me to go a little further and correct an error which I fell into by accepting this synonymy as made out by the author referred to above. In an article published in the "Canadian Entomologist" for April, 1891, on page 70, I described as new a species of *Orchelimum* from Nebraska, for which I chose the name *gracile*. Now, that this name has been ascertained to rightfully belong to another species of the genus, my insect's name will necessarily have to be changed. I therefore suggest for it the name *delicatum*, suggestive of its general delicate structure and appearance.

In my article above referred to I have also unintentionally allowed the name *lanceolatum* to appear where that of *attenuatum* should have been used instead. This error occurred on account of my having described one of Mr. Scudder's species as new under this name, but afterwards found out my error in time to make the correction in the paper where the description occurs before it was printed, but did not do so in the notes which follow.—LAWRENCE BRUNER, Nebraska State University.

Identification of Insects (Imagos) for Subscribers.

Specimens will be named under the following conditions: 1st, The number of specimens to be unlimited for each sending; 2d, The sender to pay all expenses of transportation and the insects to become the property of the American Entomological Society; 3d, Each specimen must have a number attached so that the identification may be announced accordingly. Exotic species named only by special arrangement with the Editor, who should be consulted before specimens are sent. Send a 2 cent stamp with all insects for return of names. Before sending insects for identification, read page 41, Vol. III. Address all packages to ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS, Academy Natural Sciences, Logan Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

Entomological Literature.

BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, iv, pp. 167, *et seq.*, New York, 1892.—List of types of Lepidoptera in the [Henry] Edwards Collection of Insects [now in this Museum,] W. Beutenmüller.

BULLETINO DELLA SOCIETA ENTOMOLOGICA ITALIANA, xxiv, 2, Florence, Sept. 15, 1892.—Contributions to the dipterological fauna of the province of Pavia, II, M. Bezzi. Contributions to the study of the Brenthidæ,*† xii, A. Senna. On grasshoppers in the low Florentine plain. *Aonidia Blanchardi* n. sp. of Coccidæ from the date palm of the Sahara, A. Targioni Tozzetti, figs.

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ZEITSCHRIFT FUR WISSENSCHAFTLICHE ZOOLOGIE, liv, 4, Leipsic, Oct. 18, 1892.—Contributions to the knowledge of the wings of insects, C. Hoffbauer, 2 pls., figs.

THE OTTAWA NATURALIST, November, 1892.—*Calosoma scrutator* at Ottawa, J. Fletcher.

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* Contains new species other than North American. † Contains new genera.

The theory of mimicry, for instance, is almost entirely supported by evidence furnished from that group." Preface, p. iv.

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* Contains new species other than North American. † Contains new genera.

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